in the vicinity of the tobacco field which had been properly cleaned. When tobacco crop remains were present in the field Epitrix parvula continued to feed abundantly until early November in 1938.

It is apparent that Epitrix parvula prefers to feed upon tobacco when that plant is present. This flea beetle was also observed to feed readily upon potato, ground cherry, jimson weed, indian mallow, corn, tomato and many other plants to a lesser degree during the fall months.

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A New Juniper Midge (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae).

By E. P. Felt, Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories. Stamford, Connecticut.

The insect described below caused serious injury last summer to Juniper twigs in the midwest. Specimens were received in 1938 from Prof. Leonard Haseman, Columbia, Missouri, Prof. George A. Dean, Manhattan, Kansas, Prof. Raymond Roberts, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Lee H. Townsend, Instructor in Zoology, Lexington, Kentucky. Evidently the insect was abundant over a considerable area.

Contarinia juniperina n. sp.

Male. Length 1.5 mm., antennae one-fourth longer than the body, thickly haired, dark brown, 14 segments, the fifth with

stems each with a length two and one-half times the diameter; the terminal segment having the basal stem with a length three times its diameter, the distal enlargement broad with a length about twice its diameter and broadly roundel apically. Palpi; the first segment short, quadrate, the second and third approximately equal and the fourth one-half longer than the third, greatly flattened and broadly rounded. Mesonotum, dark reddish brown, the scutellum reddish brown, the postscutellum fuscus yellowish, abdomen dark reddish brown, wings hyaline, halteres and legs mostly dark straw. The claws simple, the pulvilli as long as the claws. Genitalia; basal clasp segment moderately stout, terminal clasp segment rather short, stout, dorsal plate deeply and triangularly emarginate, the lobes broadly rounded apically; ventral plate deeply and roundly emarginate, the lobes moderately long and irregularly rounded apically; style rather short.

Female. Length 1.5 mm., antennae one-third the length of the body, dark straw, the fifth cylindrical with the enlargement one-half longer than the diameter, the stem one-fourth the length of the enlargement, the terminal segment broad, broadly rounded and with a length one-half greater than the diameter. Mesonotum dark reddish brown, scutellum dark yellowish, postscutellum dark reddish, abdomen reddish brown, ovipositor yellowish, about one-half the length of the body, the terminal lobes with a length six times the width, slender and tapering to an acute point, halteres pale straw, slightly fuscus apically, coxae and femora pale straw, tibiae and tarsi mostly dark straw,

otherwise as in the male.

Described from dry specimens reared at Columbia, Missouri, April 1939. This species approaches in general characters the smaller and different *C. balsamifera* Felt. Type deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

New Name for a Genus of the Group Melanopli (Acrididae: Orthoptera). Necaxacris new name.

This is a new name for the genus *Nccaxa* Hebard, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., LVIII, p. 290, 1932, which is preoccupied by *Necaxa* Baker 1930 (*Mollusca*). The above name is proposed at this time in order to anticipate any author possibly proposing a name for the genus before my studies on the Mexican Melanopli have been published, since type labels, etc., and manuscript have been already completed for this group.

H. R. ROBERTS.